

Goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort
T. C. KYTE, Agent.

[From the Washington Intelligencer, February 6.]
A Calm Consideration of the Late Peace Negotiations From an Opposition Point of View.

The country has been told for two years past by a large body of gentlemen—most of whom are influential, some of whom are eminent, all of whom, as we believe, are loyal and patriotic—that if a personal conference could be had with the leaders of the rebellion on the subject of peace, such conference would speedily end in a happy solution of the rebellion. We have never been of this opinion. It has always been evident to our mind that the rebel chiefs, existing only by force of war, must necessarily declare such incompatible conditions as would prevent any honorable settlement. But, nevertheless, ardently have we desired that this experiment might be made—first, for the reason that thereby the work of restoration would be begun, the wedge would be entered between the revolted States and their despotism; secondly, because we desire the whole loyal American mind to behold the exact condition of this question.

It is now clear enough that the war must go on with renewed energy. There can be no excuse for holding back men or money to the uttermost. The rebel leaders insist upon a dismemberment of the Government as a *sine qua non* to any negotiation. We almost say by authority, when we say that the rebel leaders who attended the recent conference, declared that civil war would follow in the South, were a proposition of restoration to be submitted to the Southern people. Now, this statement is either a wanton misrepresentation of the facts in the South, or it means that there is a formidable Union sentiment in the Southern States, ready to take up arms for the old flag. For, certainly, we cannot suppose that these men, by such declaration, that they would be glad to hazard the proposition, as a Government, for restoration, if they were not fearful that the unpopularity of such a step might lead to revolt against themselves.

What would have been the difference in the result of this conference, if, precedent thereto, an armistice had been declared; if our troops had receded from every inch of our soil in the South, if our navy had raised the blockade? Still the alternative would have been forced upon us of war or dismemberment. It is clear, therefore, that what we gain in the South must come from war—iron war most formidable and overwhelming—and from such demoralization as is now going on rapidly among the Southern States, and to which this peace conference will add fuel.

Then we have gained the important fact by this conference which has been above stated. What more? What true man is friendly to the doctrine of secession? What can we do then, but accept the alternative forced upon us, and in such a spirit as shall make what remains of the war short and decisive? But there is behind all of the din and don of war an angel disinterested—"Heaven's Cherubim" hord upon the viewless couriers of the air, and he is seen in that attachment to the old flag which has caused the nation's heart to yearn for honorable and fraternal restoration, and which has inspired shouts of joy to go up from the ranks of both the opposed armies over the announcement of the fact that a peace conference was to be held. And this is the grand triumph won by the President through this attempt at honorable negotiation. He has thereby probed the heart of the whole country. We shall be one people yet, thank God, despite the efforts of extremists and factionists in both sections. Heaven moves slowly, to our eyes. More chastisement is in store for us, and we must humbly kiss the rod. But now, more clearly than heretofore, do we see both our duty and the end. What remains will be done in mercy, and not in anger, in the spirit of sacrifice. For a brief time the war may rage with more fierceness and desperation than heretofore; but the hearts of the sections, nevertheless, will be nearing each other as never they have done since the out-break of this rebellion. Unless Providence has decreed our destruction, unless our mission as a nation draws to a close, the opening up of a prouder day than the Republic has ever witnessed is not far remote. Meantime, let every man do his duty. The watchword, now, is war for the sake of peace.

Fall of Charleston.

New York, Feb. 21.—A dispatch from Secretary Stanton to General Dix announces the reception of the official report of Major General Gillmore of the capture of Charleston.

Gen. Gillmore's report is as follows:

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18, via New York, Feb. 21.—Major Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff, General: The city of Charleston and all its defenses came into our possession this morning with about two hundred pieces of good artillery and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy commenced evacuating all their works last night, and Mayor Macbeth surrendered the city to the troops of Gen. Schimmelfinnig at 9 o'clock this morning, at which time it was occupied by our forces. Our advance on Edisto from Ball's Bay hastened the retreat. The cotton warehouses, arsenals, Quartermaster's stores, railroad bridges, and two iron clads were burned by the enemy. Some vessels in the ship yard were also burned. Nearly all the inhabitants remaining behind belong to the poorer classes.

Very respectfully,
 Q. A. GILMORE,
 Commanding.

The Tribune correspondent who arrived by the Fulton, gives the following account:

Charleston Harbor, Feb. 18.—Early last evening, Gen. Schimmelfinnig commanding the Northern district of the Department of the South, discovered some indications which led him to believe the rebels were about to evacuate Charleston and its defenses. He accordingly ordered his pickets and picket boats to keep a bright lookout, and report immediately any movement on the part of the enemy.

About half past 3 o'clock this morning a terrific explosion took place in Charleston, which shook every ship in the harbor and off the bar, and almost simultaneously with the explosion flames broke out which could be distinctly seen in different parts of the city. It appears that the first explosion took place at the Wilmington depot, the fire from which rapidly communicated with the adjoining buildings, causing a general conflagration of all the dwelling-houses in the vicinity, and it was while the unfortunate inhabitants were trying to extinguish this fire that the second explosion took place, which resulted so disastrously, causing a terrible loss of life amongst the women and children, who are represented as having been horribly mutilated.

About six o'clock this morning General Schimmelfinnig moved his forces and occupied the city and its defenses. The formidable earthworks on James Island were found abandoned and guns spiked. At eight o'clock this morning a detachment was sent to take possession of Fort Sumter, to raise the flag which General Anderson hauled down nearly four years ago. At nine o'clock the flag was raised amidst deafening cheers. As fast as the forces could be thrown into the city they were set to work to put out the fire, which up to the time of leaving was raging fiercely in different parts of the city. Old men, women and children rushed frantically to and fro in agony of despair at the loss of their friends.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of cotton destroyed by the rebels. Several thousand bales were collected in different parts of the city and set on fire, almost simultaneously with all the principal depots and warehouses. There is no doubt but that the rebels intended to burn the city to the ground, despite the misery it would entail on thousands of women, children and old men, of which class the inhabitants of Charleston is now almost entirely composed. It was the opinion of Gen. Gillmore's staff that in all probability two-thirds of the city would be destroyed before the fire could be extinguished with the imperfect means for subduing it at hand.

The last or rear guard of the enemy left Charleston at 4 o'clock this morning and there are various rumors and conjectures as to their destination. The prevalent opinion is that they intend to concentrate in the vicinity of Florence, with which point they have railroad communication from Charleston, unless it has been recently destroyed by the expedition sent to Ball's Bay.

Several hundred rebels, who secreted themselves in different parts of the city when the main column was retreating, have given themselves up and tell the usual story of being tired of the war, half starved, &c. They express a desire to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance to our Government and remain in the city.

Despatch from Lieutenant Gen. Grant.

CITY POINT, Feb. 18.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following is taken from today's Richmond Dispatch:

The Fall of Columbia—Columbia has fallen. Sherman marched into and took possession of the city yesterday forenoon. Intelligence was communicated by Gen. Beauregard in an official despatch. Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree river, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad rivers. From Gen. Beauregard's despatch it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river and yesterday forenoon forced the Saluda and Broad rivers. Whilst they were crossing, our troops, under Gen. Burge, evacuated Columbia, and the enemy soon after took possession. Through private sources we learn that two or three days ago when it was decided not to attempt the defence of Columbia, a large quantity of medical stores, which it was thought impossible to remove, were destroyed.

The female employees of the Treasury Department had been previously sent to Charlottesville, ten miles south of Columbia. We presume the evacuation of Columbia necessitates, which we think likely, already in process of evacuation. It is impossible to say where Sherman will next direct his steps. The general opinion is, he will go to Charleston and establish a base there, but we confess we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed he is subsisting on the country, and has had no battle to exhaust his ammunition. Before leaving Savannah he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston. This was uttered as a boast, and to hide his real designs. We are disposed to believe he will next strike at Charlotte, which is one hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, or at Florence, S. C., the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington and Charleston and Wilmington Railroads, some nine miles east of Columbia.

It was reported yesterday that Augusta had also fallen. This we don't believe. We have reason to feel assured that nearly the whole of Sherman's army is at Columbia, and the report that Schofield was advancing on Augusta was untrue.

The Charleston Mercury of Saturday announced the brief suspension of that paper, with a view to its temporary removal to another place. This is rendered necessary by the progress of military events cutting it off from the mail facilities for distributing its paper to a large portion of its subscribers, while lack of transportation renders its supply of paper precarious.

Seminole has been made a Rear-Admiral, and will take command of the James river squadron.

U. S. GRANT,
 Lieutenant General.

[From the Raleigh Progress, Jan. 21.]

The Gloom in South Carolina.

A gentleman of intelligence and position, a man who would not be likely to exaggerate or state that which is not true, has just arrived in this city from Florida, coming through Georgia and South Carolina, and he assures us that the people of the last named State, as far as he could see and hear in working his way through, (the railroads being broken by the freshets) are the worst whipped set that he has ever seen or heard of. They look on all as gone, believe Sherman will meet no serious obstacles, and in fact want the best peace they can get, and want now. Such is the feeling in South Carolina, and we know the man well, and know that he believes what he says to be so.

And does not the tone of the Georgia and South Carolina papers lead to the same conclusion? We think so. The following wail of despair and bitter irony is from the editorial columns of the Mercury:

It is a conceded fact that South Carolina is not the Botany Bay of the Confederate army. We enjoy here at leisure, and in the greatest profusion, the ablest and holiest leaders from every part of the broad land this side of the Mississippi river. By the blessing of God, Kirby Smith finds it too much trouble to ship any of his great and sober officers quite so far. We are only subject to such men as other Generals this side of the Mississippi most highly appreciate. We congratulate every man, woman and child in this State, on that singular circumstance. We desire to express, in behalf of all the grateful and appreciative people here, our proposed thankfulness for this special dispensation of Providence in our behalf. We think a "day of fasting, humilia-

tion and prayer," should bespeditly appointed by way of expressing our felicity. The Confederate Government is most bountiful, most considerate, most wise. South Carolina is now the key of the Confederacy. Most nobly is she to be defended by invincible pluck that fears no odds. Mr. Jefferson Davis is wise. Ali is great. God is good. The department is in a superb condition. We have never fought here before against odds! But now not an officer is whipped; our military organizations are all perfect; our discipline admirable; our leaders models of capacity, courage, sobriety, tenacity and wisdom—all full of fight to the very eyes. Let us all sing *Te Deum* and hurrah for Jefferson Davis—Jeff Davis forever and the devil the next day.

Now how do "patriots and property holders" like that? Are not the "Carolines," according to this testimony, quite as much disgusted with Jeff Davis now as they were with Abe Lincoln in 1861? We think so. But Sherman's columns are moving on, and soon they will have a chance to spill that last drop of blood of which they have said so much. Mr. Boyce knew what his people wanted, and his position was taken to try to save them from the ravages of an invading army; but Mr. Boyce was silenced by the minions of power, the blood suckers whose drunken debauchery and wasteful extravagance are starving the women and children of the land; his lips are closed, as are the lips of all who would speak to save, while hell itself seems to have spawned and emptied all its demons into the "departments" of the Government, whose rulers and agents are carrying us to destruction with a speed of at least sixty miles an hour. Sherman is coming. The enemy South Carolina has affected so much to despise is at her own door, and we shall wait in breathless anxiety for that Spartan courage, that heroic daring, that is to save that "sacred soil" and turn the tide of revolution.

We may be mistaken, but we think the people of South Carolina, a majority of them, would jump at peace with reconstruction, and we doubt not that Sherman's reception in that State will strengthen the conviction within us.

For the Commonwealth.
Agricultural College.

Public Meeting in Mercer County.

A meeting of the citizens of Mercer county was held, on Feb. 21st, at the Court House in Harrodsburg, for the purpose of expressing their indignation at the recent action of the Legislature in removing Kentucky University from Harrodsburg, by the passage of the Agricultural College bill. On motion of Jas. D. Hardin, Esq., Capt. J. W. Cardwell, was unanimously elected Chairman and H. H. Davis appointed Secretary, and Ben. C. Allen, Assistant Secretary. On motion, Jos. D. Hardin, W. H. Riker, J. H. Withers, W. T. Bohon, and Abe Stage, were appointed a committee on resolutions, who unanimously reported the following:

Resolved, By the citizens of Mercer county, the donors and patrons of Kentucky University, that the recent action of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, in passing the Agricultural College act, is in violation of our vested rights, is illegal, unjust and unworthy the members of a just and impartial Legislative body.

Resolved further, That said action, while it may be of general benefit to the State at large, is wrongfully injurious to us, and whatever motives may have governed the feelings and consciences of Representatives that satisfy them, the action of their body is eminently unjust and improper, and we hereby, in the name of our legal and constitutional rights, protest indignantly against the same.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to oppose the re-election of any man who, as Representative or Senator, voted for removing Kentucky University from Harrodsburg, for the reason that the same was done without authority of law.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the papers of our State, and that a copy also be forwarded to our distinguished Governor for his consideration.

The resolutions were warmly and ably advocated by Jas. D. Hardin, Esq., and on motion were unanimously adopted.

J. W. CARDWELL, Chairman.

H. H. DAVIS, Secretary.

B. C. ALLEN, Asst. Secretary.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Feb. 20.—Senate.—A Committee to act in conjunction with one from the House, was appointed to wait on Gen. Palmer and tender to him the courtesies of the House from 11 until 12 o'clock. Mr. Cleveland moved that on Wednesday next the Senate take up and consider the proposed Amendment to the Constitution: adopted. Mr. McHenry, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution in regard to so much of the Governor's message as referred to the proposed Constitutional Amendment. Made the special order for Wednesday at 11 o'clock. The Senate then took a recess in order to pay their respects to Gen. Palmer. Mr. McHenry, from a Special Committee, reported an act to amend chapter 61, Revised Statutes: passed. A House Resolution of welcome to Gen. Palmer as Commander of the Department of Kentucky, was taken up and adopted.

House.—Mr. Chandler offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee report the Constitutional Amendment on Tuesday next: adopted. Mr. J. F. Bell offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this House will this day take a recess from eleven o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M., that the members may be enabled to pay their personal respects to Major General Palmer, and that he be invited to during that time to occupy this hall to receive the members of this House, and such other persons as may call on him.

Mr. Varnon offered a resolution empowering the Governor to appoint agents to visit and aid the sick and wounded soldiers of Kentucky: passed. The House then took a recess in order to pay their respects to Major General Palmer. After recess, Mr. Hanson offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That we welcome heartily to our State Maj. Gen. Palmer, the military commander of this department, and assure him of the hearty support of ourselves and our constituents, in his patriotic efforts for the protection and peace of our people in the enjoyment of their rights under the Constitution and the laws.

Orders of the day To amend an act approved February 17, 1858, entitled an act for the benefit of the Examining Courts of this Commonwealth: recommitted. An act to fix the fees of Surveyors: passed. An act requiring the recording of sales of real estate: passed.

Feb. 21.—Senate.—Bills were passed increasing the salaries of the First Clerk of the Land Office, of the Chairman of the Board of Internal Improvement, and of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Grover, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to amend a bill to establish an institution for the education of idiots and feeble-minded children: orders of the day. Mr. Cleveland, from same committee, reported a House bill to amend the revenue laws: passed. Mr. Botts, from same committee, reported a House bill fixing the salary of Circuit Judges of this Commonwealth and the Judge of the Louisville Chancery Court, at \$2,000 a year: passed. Mr. Sampson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to regulate the number of jurors in the trial of cases of forcible entry and detainer: orders of the day. Mr. Fisk, from the same committee, reported an act to consolidate the Kentucky and Transylvania Universities: passed. Forty-one Petroleum Company acts of incorporation were passed.

House.—[The Chairman of the Committee on Claims—Mr. R. J. Browne—announces that that Committee is now making up the general appropriation bill. He wishes all persons holding claims against the State, coming under the general appropriation bill, to present them immediately.] Mr. De Haven, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to increase the compensation of Public Priests 33 1/3 per cent: passed—yeas, 51; nays, 24. Mr. Varnon, from the same committee, reported a bill to increase the compensation of the Clerks of the Auditor's Office: rejected—yeas, 46; nays, 32. Special order: An act appropriating money to the Kentucky River: passed \$30,000 was appropriated. The vote by which the Auditor's bill was defeated was reconsidered. The increase of the Auditor was stricken out, and then the bill passed—yeas, 75; nays, 6. Mr. Hanson offered a resolution to hold evening sessions: adopted. Second special order: An act to incorporate the Kentucky River Navigation Company.

Evening Session. Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to amend the act concerning the turnpike roads of this Commonwealth: passed. Same, an act to amend chap. 103, Revised Statutes: passed.

Feb. 22.—Senate.—Mr. Whitaker, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the payment of bounty to volunteers in Kentucky: ordered to be printed and made the special order for tomorrow. Mr. Botts, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill allowing sheriffs further time for the collection of military fines: passed. Special order: A resolution in relation to the proposed Amendments of the Federal Constitution. Mr. McHenry's resolution—the majority report of the Judiciary Committee—unconditionally rejects the Amendment. Mr. Robinson's resolution—the minority report—favors acceptance on condition of compensation to be provided for by Congress by the 1st of January, 1866, or then absolute rejection of their amendment. Mr. Fisk's minority report, as a substitute for the other reports, unconditionally accepts the proposed amendment. The question was first on the substitute proposed by Mr. Fisk, and the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Baker, Black, Bristow, Bush, Cook, Fisk, Grainger, J. D. Landrum, Patrick, Prall, Wait—11.

Nays—Messrs. Botts, Brunner, Cleveland, Cockrill, Coffey, Field, Garrard, Grover, Hammond, Harrison, J. J. Landrum, McHenry, Read, Riffe, Robinson, Sampson, Spaulding, Whitaker, Worthington, Wright—22.

The question was next on Mr. Robinson's report. Mr. Landrum proposed to amend by rejecting the second section of the proposed amendment: adopted—yeas, 17; nays, 15. The vote was then taken on the report as amended, and the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Baker, Duncan, Grainger, J. J. Landrum, J. D. Landrum, Riffe, Robinson, Spaulding, Whitaker—9.

Nays—Messrs. Botts, Brunner, Cleveland, Cockrill, Coffey, Field, Garrard, Grover, Hammond, Harrison, J. J. Landrum, McHenry, Read, Riffe, Robinson, Sampson, Spaulding, Whitaker, Worthington, Wright—22.

The vote was then taken on Mr. McHenry's report and was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Botts, Brunner, Cleveland, Cockrill, Coffey, Field, Garrard, Grover, Hammond, Harrison, J. J. Landrum, McHenry, Read, Riffe, Robinson, Sampson, Spaulding, Whitaker, Worthington, Wright—22.

House.—Mr. Lanck, from the Committee on Education, reported an act to amend sec. 17, art. 4, Revised School Laws: rejected. Mr. Marshall, presented a report on the Constitutional Amendment. It is the resolutions offered by Mr. Lanck, rejecting the amendment. Special order: An act for the relief of widows, orphans, and disabled soldiers, was postponed. Mr. Faulkner offered the following resolution which was received with applause and unanimously adopted:

Resolved by this House, That the Governor be requested to have free a national salute at 12 o'clock M., in honor of the birthday of Gen. Washington, and in accordance of General Orders from the War Department ordering that a national salute be fired from all the army headquarters, forts, and arsenals in the United States in honor of the restoration of the flag of the Union upon Fort Sumpter.

Special order: An act to incorporate the Kentucky River Navigation Company. Resolutions of inquiry were offered by Messrs. A. H. Allen and S. B. Thomas, and adopted.

There are six colored churches in Savannah. Three of them have large organs and fine choirs. The pastors of four of them have always been colored men. Three of these churches are decidedly very fine edifices, and cost not less than ten thousand dollars each.

Surrender of Ft. Anderson.
 WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Navy Department has received the following from Admiral Porter:

U. S. FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
 CAPE FEAR RIVER, February 19, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to report the surrender or evacuation of Ft. Anderson. Gen. Schofield advanced from Smithfield with 8,000 men on the 17th. At the same time I attacked the works by placing the Monitor Montauk close to the works, with the Pautucket, Seneca, Unadilla, and Pequot, the tide and wind not allowing more vessels to get under fire. The fort answered pretty briskly, but quieted down by sunset.

On the 18th at 8 o'clock I moved up closer, the Montauk leading, followed by the Aurora, Sassacus, Pequot, Marengo, Madilla, Pautucket, Osceola, Shawmut, Seneca, Chipewa, and Little Ada, and kept up a heavy fire through the day till late in the afternoon. The enemy's batteries were silenced by 3 o'clock, though we kept up the fire till dark. We also fired through the night. In the meantime Gen. Schofield was working in the rear of the rebels to cut them off. The latter did not wait for the army to surround them, but left in the night taking 5 or 6 pieces of light artillery with them, and everything else of value. At daylight this morning some of our troops that were near by went in and hoisted the flag upon the ramparts, when the firing ceased from the Monitors. There were ten heavy guns in Ft. Anderson and a quantity of ammunition.

We lost but 3 killed and 30 wounded. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
 DAVID D. PORTER,
 Rear Admiral
 To Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y of Navy.

The vote was taken on Mr. Lanck's resolution, rejecting the Constitutional Amendment, in the House on yesterday, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker (H. Taylor), A. Allen, W. M. Allen, Baker, J. F. Bell, Bohannon, Bramlette, Brooks, R. J. Brown, Calhoun, Canale, Chandler, Clarke, De Haven, Delph, Dulin, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Fisher, Gabbert, Gano, Gardner, Garrett, Gatewood, Hagall, Hanks, Hanson, Harvey, Hawkins, Hays, Larkin, Lauck, Luttrell, Marshall, McFarland, McGinnis, McGraw, McLeod, Miller, Oving, Pionier, Ray, Ross, Shanklin, Spurr, Stinson, T. R. Taylor, J. R. Thomas, S. B. Thomas, Thompson, Tattilo, Varnon, Waggoner, Ward, and Webb—56.

Nays—A. S. Allen, W. A. Bell, Birchett, Bolin, E. A. Brown, J. W. Campbell, Castwell, Davis, Effort, Gregg, Hawthorne, Herrod, Ingram, Johnson, Layton, Lowry, Neale, Pepper, Powell, Sayres, E. W. Smith, E. H. Smith, Van-Seggen, Waller, White, Whitten, Wilson and Wood—23.

Senator McHenry's resolution—the vote on which will be found among the Legislative proceedings is yet to be voted on in the House, and Mr. Lanck's in the Senate, so that the action of the Legislature in this matter is not yet final.

Peace and Slavery.
 Congress, in passing the Constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery, has removed what has generally been regarded as a formidable obstacle to the termination of the war. Hitherto, the express abandonment of slavery by the South has always been deemed essential to peace. The country could never consent to leave the cause and root of the rebellion untouched. Until the South would concede the validity of the Emancipation Proclamation, and surrender slavery, it has generally been assumed, the country would not consent to peace. And the President stood substantially pledged to maintain that proclamation by all the Executive power of the Government.

Congress, however, has taken this matter into its own hands, and has made a permanent disposition of the whole question of slavery. It has provided for such an amendment of the Constitution as will forever prohibit slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States. This amendment will be ratified, sooner or later, by States enough to make it a part of the Constitution—and that disposes, at once and forever, of the subject of slavery. It obviates all questions of the validity of the Proclamation, for it supercedes the Proclamation by the highest and most sacred of all enactments, the Constitution itself.

In conferring with the rebels, therefore, on the subject of peace, it is not necessary to bring slavery into the discussion at all. In resuming their functions within the Union, the rebel States cease their hostility to the authority of the Constitution. They acknowledge its supreme authority, including that of all the amendments that have been or that may be made to it in accordance with its provisions; and the rebels know perfectly well that in coming back they come under an anti-slavery Constitution, and into a Union where slavery can no longer exist. If they treat for peace at all, they treat necessarily on this basis. The whole question of slavery has passed out of the domain of negotiation. It no longer depends upon the President, or anybody else, whether slavery shall be abandoned or not. It cannot longer exist in the Union, and in fighting to maintain the Union, we maintain also that feature of it; while in returning to their allegiance under it, the rebels accept and acquiesce in that feature also. But no stipulations of any sort are needed any longer upon this subject. So far as that goes, we can have peace without even the most indirect mention of the subject of slavery.—N. Y. Times.

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 Congress, in passing the Constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery, has removed what has generally been regarded as a formidable obstacle to the termination of the war. Hitherto, the express abandonment of slavery by the South has always been deemed essential to peace. The country could never consent to leave the cause and root of the rebellion untouched. Until the South would concede the validity of the Emancipation Proclamation, and surrender slavery, it has generally been assumed, the country would not consent to peace. And the President stood substantially pledged to maintain that proclamation by all the Executive power of the Government.

Congress, however, has taken this matter into its own hands, and has made a permanent disposition of the whole question of slavery. It has provided for such an amendment of the Constitution as will forever prohibit slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States. This amendment will be ratified, sooner or later, by States enough to make it a part of the Constitution—and that disposes, at once and forever, of the subject of slavery. It obviates all questions of the validity of the Proclamation, for it supercedes the Proclamation by the highest and most sacred of all enactments, the Constitution itself.

In conferring with the rebels, therefore, on the subject of peace, it is not necessary to bring slavery into the discussion at all. In resuming their functions within the Union, the rebel States cease their hostility to the authority of the Constitution. They acknowledge its supreme authority, including that of all the amendments that have been or that may be made to it in accordance with its provisions; and the rebels know perfectly well that in coming back they come under an anti-slavery Constitution, and into a Union where slavery can no longer exist. If they treat for peace at all, they treat necessarily on this basis. The whole question of slavery has passed out of the domain of negotiation. It no longer depends upon the President, or anybody else, whether slavery shall be abandoned or not. It cannot longer exist in the Union, and in fighting to maintain the Union, we maintain also that feature of it; while in returning to their allegiance under it, the rebels accept and acquiesce in that feature also. But no stipulations of any sort are needed any longer upon this subject. So far as that goes, we can have peace without even the most indirect mention of the subject of slavery.—N. Y. Times.

THE BROKEN-DOWN CONFEDERACY.—Some idea of the broken and dislocated condition of the Southern Confederacy may be obtained from a news item in the Richmond Whig of the 13th inst., which says: "Our latest exchanges from the South embrace the following dates: Columbia, 7th; Charleston, 4th; Augusta, 5th; Macon, 2d; Columbus, 1st; Atlanta, 1st; Montgomery, 31st ult.; Selma, 25th; Mobile, 23th." "The Confederate postal system, (adds the Whig) is a great institution—worthy of the days of Noah."

It will thus be seen that it takes over a week for the mails to travel from Richmond to Charleston; two weeks to travel from Richmond to Montgomery, and fifteen days from Richmond to Mobile. In other words, it takes longer to travel from Richmond to Mobile or Montgomery than from New York to London or Paris.

This, too, was before Gen. Sherman had captured Branchville. We venture to say that the next mails to Richmond from any point beyond the Savannah River, will be over a month old, and that it will soon take Jell. Davis about longer to get news from his former capital, Montgomery, than it does in New York to get news from Pekin.

It is easy for Davis to say that he does not care about the capture of places, but how can he long carry on great or combined military operations over the Confederacy under such circumstances?—N. Y. Times.

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THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1865

NOTICE TO IRISHMEN!

The "Fenian Society" being now fully organized in Frankfort, will meet every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the School room at the Odd Fellows' Hall—till further notice.

Skiff and Gayler's Minstrels.

This celebrated Eastern Band makes their first appearance in Frankfort, at Metropolitan Hall, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, March 1st; and from a glance at their Programme we can assure our readers that they have a rich treat in store. This Troupe is composed of twenty gentlemen, artists of known ability. Every thing done by the Company is done in a manner unsurpassed by any Troupe in the Profession. They give a performance on Wednesday afternoon at 2 1/2 o'clock, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children who cannot attend in the evening. Be sure and see this first class Band.

Review of News.

Charleston, par excellence, the rebel city, has surrendered to the Federal forces. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, Gen. Schofield, commanding the northern district of the Department of the South, occupied the city and its defenses. At eight o'clock a detachment was sent to take possession of Fort Sumpter, and at 9 o'clock the flag—the same one Maj. Anderson defended so heroically and which he handled down and carried away with him—was raised amid deafening cheers. The rebel forces had fired the city, or the cotton rather, and our forces immediately went to work to put out the fire. The old men, women and children were left behind, the men having attempted to destroy all the means for their subsistence. The need no comment—it has no equal in barbarity and cowardice. The city was evacuated by the rebel forces, under Gen. Beauregard, during the night of the 17th, and was surrendered the following morning by Mayor Macbeth. The whole country is rejoicing over the victory. The day of vengeance for the wickedness of Charleston has come, and all her sufferings are of her own making. Justice has overtaken her—*Long Deo.*

The news of the surrender of Fort Anderson has reached us. The advance of the land forces, 8,000 strong, under Gen. Schofield, was commenced on the 17th. Admiral Porter made an attack at the same time on the fort, with five of his monitors. On the next morning twelve of his vessels took position and opened fire upon the fort, which was kept up throughout the day. At 3 o'clock the enemy's batteries were silenced, but the firing from the fleet continued. Gen. Schofield was working in the rear to surround the fort, but was not successful, as during the night the garrison left, taking with them a few pieces of artillery and every thing of value. At daylight the Union flag was hoisted upon the ramparts. The capture of Fort Anderson gives us the Wilmington end of the Manchester road and cuts off the rebel communication between Charleston and Richmond, the road by which Hardee and Beauregard are now endeavoring to reach the latter city. It is also the great river defense of Wilmington. At the date of the last despatch, Gen. Schofield was not far from Wilmington, and that city has probably fallen before this.

A party of rebel cavalry made a dash into Cumberland before daylight, on the morning of the 21st, and carried off Generals Crook and Kelly. The affair was a complete surprise and was well planned. A cavalry force is in pursuit. These officers will be quite a loss to us, as they are both brave and efficient men.

The Constitutional Amendment was ratified by the Legislature of Wisconsin on the 21st inst.

The exchange of prisoners is progressing rapidly. Three steamers are employed in carrying our released soldiers to Annapolis, returning with the rebel prisoners. The barbarity practised by the rebel authorities towards our men, is fully affirmed by the testimony and appearance of our exchanged prisoners. They are returned to us starving and dying.

The London Times Paris correspondent hints that France will remain without a minister at Washington, until our Government shall have recognized the Emperor of Mexico. It matters progress much further in the direction in which they are now moving, there will soon be no Emperor there to recognize. Our Government had better wait. France will soon think better of her folly.

The London Times thinks the capture of Fort Fisher is a great success. The impenetrability of our iron-clads is proved. It says, "Every fight across the ocean should be a lesson for us, and this last deserves to be studied with unusual attention." The "mistress of the seas" has, according to her own showing, found a master. She must sit down at our feet and humbly be instructed in the art of war. Poor England!

The Richmond Sentinel in view of the fact of a probable disbanding of the rebel armies, favors a general guerilla warfare. It would have every man to be armed and sent out to roam at will, robbing, burning and killing. It says they must lurk behind fences and trees, and shoot the passer-by. Especially must they pay this bloody attention to all Southern men in the Confederacy who have desired an honorable peace. Craven assassination is the future work marked out for the brave and chivalric Southern soldier by this Richmond Sentinel. Will they obey?

Out of nine hundred and seventy-five men, our prisoners from Richmond, who arrived at Annapolis, three hundred were carried to the hospital. All were in a most wretched condition.

The appointment of Gen. Palmer to the command of the Department of Kentucky, has produced some little stir in political circles in our State. From the scoldings, and censures and threatening of the Administration at Washington, which some of our politicians are indulging in, it would seem that the great idea held out to the Radical party in Kentucky is that of warm admiration for, and entire approval of the late Military Commandant. The test of Radicalism is, devotion to a subordinate and a swallowing of all his acts, whether they be right or wrong, corrupt or honest, destructive or beneficial. In the loyalty of our hearts we must ask of any act, "How will it effect the party?" not, "How will it effect the Administration and the Union?" Is this right? Against it we beg leave respectfully to demur. Perhaps it would be as well to give our idea of Radicalism. It is a firm, hearty, undivided love of our country. It is a determination to stand to the Administration, and to abide by its acts in every effort to re-establish the Union. It is an earnest, steady purpose to carry on the war till the rebellion is subdued, and the last traitor lays down his arms, if to do it the whole country must be swept as clean of men as it was before a white man trod its soil. As regards our State, it is a hearty desire that she take this bone of contention, this fester of strife, this stumbling-block in the way of our nation's prosperity and peace—slavery—and cast it away from her, now and forever—that without a single condition, she ratify the Amendment to the Federal Constitution forbidding slavery in our land forever—that a war of extermination be waged against all roving bands of marauders in Kentucky—that every means be used to increase and strengthen the growth of loyalty in our State, and that wise and just measures be carried out to attach her warmly and heartily to the National Administration. This is our view and practice of Radicalism, and has been, since treason raised its bloody hand at Charleston, and Abraham Lincoln called for 75,000 men to strike it down. We are not singing our "Credo" for the first time, nor have we waited till it might become a popular and profitable song. But to this view of Radicalism, the idea of the necessity of approving of all the acts of every subordinate in the service of the Administration, through justice, wisdom and prudence cry out against and condemn those acts as working against the interests of the Administration and the Union, and as playing into the hands of the rebellion—this idea is utterly repugnant to it. The Union—hearty love for it, earnest devotion to its cause, that should lead our people in their acts, and if party, or personal interest and advantage, or individual friendship stands in the way, forget them all. If anything is working evil to the Union cause—not party—strive to remove it, whether its author be loyal or disloyal; if anything is bringing the Administration—not the party—into contempt and strengthening the prejudice of Kentucky against it, strive to remove it, whether its author be a party man or not. Mr. Lincoln does it, and he certainly is not a Conservative. And, by the way, Mr. Lincoln need not fear any of the threats certain "radicals" are making against him. Where he got one vote in Kentucky in November, he would get two votes now were the race for the Presidency to come off to-day.

Richmond papers, of the date of Feb. 20th, say that up to Tuesday last it was uncertain whether Columbia would come within the immediate range of Sherman's purposes, and consequently the public mind was not prepared for such an early solution of the question. The Government had, however, just two weeks ago taken the precaution to remove its specie deposited there, amounting to several millions of dollars, and within the past few days all of the dies and plates belonging to the treasury department, together with the supply of treasury notes on hand, were safely removed to other points. Precluded movements on the road to Charleston, and an unfortunate accident upon the Charlotte railroad from Columbia, prevented the authorities making use of that avenue to save other valuable materials in the city. A large quantity of medical stores of the government were there, half of which were saved, and the rest for the want of time and transportation, destroyed. The presses and fixtures for printing Treasury notes in the establishments of Evans & Cogswell and Keating & Pail were abandoned, together with other extensive machinery of those well known firms. The first named had 102 printing presses, and was unquestionably the largest and best publishing house in the South.

A staff officer of the 9th corps, writes that as the rebel Peace Commissioners were being escorted out of our lines, one of them turned to Gen. Grant, and said: "General, I am anxious to have peace, and would be willing to leave the settlement to you and Gen. Lee." "Well," said Grant, "I propose to settle it with Lee this summer."

The United States owns upwards of 1,000,000,000 acres of public land susceptible of cultivation. They own at least 2,000,000 acres of gold and silver-bearing land. The arable lands are worth at least \$1,200,000,000, and the mineral lands are worth at least \$3,000,000,000, making together a total of \$2,000,000,000. These are national assets from which the expenses of the existing war may be ultimately reimbursed if Congress shall apply them to the object.

Kentucky Politics.

The "Kentucky Contributor" to the Cincinnati Gazette, of February 23d, seems to be very much outraged in feeling against President LINCOLN and Secretary STANTON because they have deemed it for the best interests of our State that Maj. Gen. PALMER should be placed in command of the Department of Kentucky in the room of Gen. BURBRIDGE, and undertakes to read them a lecture for presuming to do this act in opposition to the wishes and instructions of certain gentlemen in and around the city of Lexington, who claim to be the exclusive Radical Party in Kentucky, and who seem to think that Gen. BURBRIDGE can do no wrong, particularly when he is aided in his administration of the military affairs of Kentucky by their sage advice. But as it is our intention to answer every allegation of "Kentucky Contributor," in the order in which they are made, we shall give him the full benefit of each and every one of them, by republishing them, with our response.

"President Lincoln it seems, has really sent Gen. Palmer to Kentucky to take command of this department. There is something exceedingly strange about this whole proceeding."

Now, we think there is nothing strange in this proceeding at all. Mr. Lincoln either had to change his Commander here, or give the whole of his time to the management of Kentucky affairs. To give a few illustrations: Gen. Burbridge issued a general order during last summer requiring all the people of Kentucky to obtain "Permits" from Boards of Trade appointed in each Congressional District. Every person in Kentucky knows how exceedingly oppressive this order was upon the great mass of the people, and how very few did, and could avail themselves of its benefits. There were hundreds—yes, we may say even thousands—of persons in Kentucky who had paid to the Collectors of the Revenue Districts in Kentucky a License Tax for twelve months, to transact a particular kind of business, who were refused a "Permit" by these Boards of Trade. Was this right? Was it just? Mr. Lincoln, who really knew nothing about the issuing of this general order, when its workings and operations were fully and fairly explained to him, did not think it either right or just, and therefore gave directions to Gen. Burbridge that it should be discontinued.

When Maj. Symonds, backed by the Military Commander of Kentucky, issued the celebrated Hog Order, in the latter part of October last—commonly known as the "Great Hog Swindle" in Kentucky—Mr. Lincoln did not know that such an order was in existence—not that the people of Kentucky were being swindled out of from two and a half to four dollars for each hundred pounds of their Pork—in the name of the General Government. But when the President did understand this, he immediately directed General Burbridge to revoke the order, and let the people sell their Pork to whom they pleased and for such prices as they could obtain. By the way, will "Kentucky Contributor" be kind enough to enlighten the people of Kentucky—if he can—as to the quantity of Pork the General Government obtained by this general order of Maj. Symonds and Gen. Burbridge?

Gen. Burbridge had Col. Wolford arrested, and started him to the Confederate lines, after the November election was over; yet, when the grounds upon which his arrest were communicated to President Lincoln, he did not think as Gen. Burbridge did, and released him.

Gen. Burbridge says he had Lt. Gov. Jacob arrested—and that too without being requested to do so by any other person—and sent to the Confederate lines, for general disloyalty. President Lincoln did not think as Gen. Burbridge did upon this subject, and Lt. Gov. Jacob was relieved from the position in which Gen. Burbridge had placed him by the President.

Yet, in the face of these facts, "Kentucky Contributor" has reiterated in almost every article which he has furnished the Cincinnati Gazette for the last two or three months, that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton have approved of all the acts of Gen. Burbridge, and that the "Radical Party"—or the party which supported Mr. Lincoln for President at the November election in Kentucky—approved Gen. Burbridge's course. We simply present the facts to show the utter absurdity of the position assumed by "Kentucky Contributor," and leave him to digest them as best he may.

Just here we may as well say, that if Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Stanton has more ardent friends in Kentucky than we have been, we know them not, and yet we believe that they have done right in revoking every order which has emanated from the Headquarters of Gen. Burbridge, and "Kentucky Contributor," will find, when he is better informed upon the subject, that a large majority of the friends of Mr. Lincoln in Kentucky approve of his action in all the cases alluded to above.

the Secretary of War then remarked, that, as it was the wish of the President and himself that the people of Kentucky should be perfectly satisfied with the action of the General Government in all matters relating to their interests, he hoped the Governor would name the General whom he wished appointed to the command of the Department of Kentucky. The Governor replied that he preferred the selection. The Secretary insisted that Governor Bramlette should make the selection, as it would probably give more general satisfaction to the people of Kentucky. The Governor then remarked, that as Gen. Burbridge was already in command of a part of the State, and particularly that part which was more immediately interested in a part of the policy agreed upon, he would suggest his name as a suitable person for the command. Whereupon the Secretary of War announced his determination to commission Gen. Burbridge forthwith, and to give him the instructions as agreed upon, and would further direct Gen. Burbridge that, in all things pertaining to the raising of troops in Kentucky, he was to consult the Governor of the State.

We have no doubt that Mr. Secretary Stanton gave the instructions agreed upon in good faith. How have they been obeyed by Gen. Burbridge? Has he ever, from that day to this, consulted with Gov. Bramlette in relation to the raising of troops in Kentucky, either for the defense of the State or for the defense of the general Government? Never. Then, why attempt to fix odium upon Gov. Bramlette for not agreeing with Gen. Burbridge, when he had no opportunity to agree or disagree with him—Gen. Burbridge having failed to obey his instructions to consult with him. It is our deliberate judgment—and we are not alone in this opinion—that had Gen. Burbridge carried out his instructions, in good faith, there never would have been the slightest difficulty between himself and Gov. Bramlette, and furthermore, that there never would have been any serious opposition to Mr. Lincoln's re-election in the State of Kentucky.

We shall continue our remarks in reply to "Kentucky Contributor" in our next paper.

Another Southern stronghold has fallen; and just the one of all others, Richmond alone excepted, that our people have wished to see fall. Over the evacuation of Charleston, and its occupation by the Federal forces, all the loyal States are rejoicing. This cradle of treason and nursery of traitors—this home of a pampered, insolent, toady aristocracy—this blatant, bragging leader in secession and of rebellion, has unde itself especially obnoxious to loyalty and patriotism throughout the land. And in proportion to its crime against the Union is the joy at the destruction of the criminal. What a spectacle of humiliation has the evacuation of Charleston presented us! What a fall is there from its insolent assumption of chivalry and bravery! The news of the approach of Gen. Sherman is heard, and its press utter cries of distress and despairing calls for help. Columbia is occupied by the Federal forces, and a Corps turns Charleston-wards, and then Die-in-the-latest-ditch Beauregard, with his brave legions, followed by the chivalric male citizens, sneaks out of the city in the night and run, from the Yankees. But first they accomplished a deed, which, though they expect the world to ring with their heroism on account of the act, can never be matched for its ineffable meanness and wanton cruelty. The city is fired, and the women, children and old men who have no means of escape, are left to the mercy of the flames, without homes or food. Charleston will henceforth be the synonym of poltroonery and cowardice. No better defense, however, was to be expected. That city has boasted of being the mother of rebellion; there the first gun was fired against the Union and the first insult offered to our flag. But utterly wanting was this act in every attribute of bravery or chivalry. Maj. Robert Anderson, with a garrison of 90 men, held Fort Sumpter. He must be dislodged. Preparations were commenced under the superintendence of the great engineer, Beauregard. Seventeen fortifications, bristling with guns, were erected; 20,000 men were placed in battle array. Still their courage was not up to the sticking point. Roger A. Pryor is sent for from Virginia, to fire, by his burning eloquence, the hearts of the brave men. Finally an old man of seventy years fires the gun, and all the batteries open on the devoted Fort. Anderson returns the fire gallantly, until at last utterly exhausted, the Fort in flames, he takes down the flag and surrenders. What rejoicing was there then. Such bravery had never before been heard of; it would astonish the world, and win for them the recognition of Europe—a Fort garrisoned by 90 men, had succumbed to the prowess of seventeen batteries and 20,000 men! Did the world ever see the like! The rebels thought not, but the judgment of men everywhere was that the city of Charleston was a city of ravens, and so the sequel has proved. Charleston—South Carolina was hot for rebellion and for war, because she expected that her borders would never be subjected to its terrors—hers would be the elated without any of the suffering. No sooner has the Union army trod her soil than she lowers her tone and gives up the contest. The humiliation of South Carolina is complete—the old flag, hauled down by Maj. Anderson again floats over Sumpter, and not a gun was fired to prevent it. All praise again to Gen. Sherman and his veterans. He added to our Christmas rejoicing by the fall of Savannah; he has added to the rejoicings incident to the birth-day of Washington by the capture of Charleston. So may he go on victoriously till the American flag floats over Richmond.

Tableaux at the Metropolitan Hall.

We are happy to announce to our readers in Frankfort that another of these highly interesting and beautiful entertainments will be given at Metropolitan Hall to-night. To those who attended the last entertainment of this character in our city, there is no use in saying anything to attract their attention to this notice, or to compel their attendance this evening. Those who have enjoyed these pictures of beauty cannot stay away—the charm is thrown around them and they cannot resist the fascination of the youth, beauty and intelligence which enter into the composition of these Tableaux Vivants. But to strangers in our city, to grave Senators and Representatives, with their wives and children, we say a treat is in store for all who will attend and witness these Tableaux which it will never do to slight. The pictures presented are beautiful and true to the life. And remember the entertainment is got up by the ladies of Frankfort for the benefit of the poor. Charity should never appeal in vain, especially now in these times so terrible to the poverty-stricken. And in this case when youth and beauty call us to a charitable act, who can resist? Crowd the Hall to-night—all will be pleased.

N. B.—The Senate Special Committee on the Cradle Tax is especially recommended to patronize the Tableaux this evening. It will insure unanimity of opinion against the tax.

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effectual cure for this truly troublesome disease. Mr. J. P. Hazarde, of 164 Second street, Cincinnati, O., takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by all Druggists.



JUST received at the old Agency, a large supply of the above well known Garden Seeds of the New Crop. It is only necessary to let the old customers know that they can get them now, while to those not already habitual purchasers of LANDRETH'S SEED, I say make a trial of them, and I guarantee they will give entire satisfaction. Feb. 24, 1865—Am. S. C. BULL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.
Two cents " " " " \$100 "
Ten " " " " " \$500 "
20 " " " " " \$1000 "
\$1 " " " " " \$3000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE

Less than \$200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive ordered.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia. Feb. 17, 1864-2w.

D. H. ANDERSON, J. D. MERRITT, Late of Hogg & Quick, Cincinnati, O. Danville, Ky.

ANDERSON & MERRITT, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

HAVE opened the GALLERY on Main Street, Opposite the Capital Hotel, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

They have enlarged the sky-light, and arranged and refitted the rooms, so as to enable them to produce Pictures equal to any in the United States. Mr. ANDERSON, late of Danville, is too well known to the citizens of Frankfort to require further recommendation. It is sufficient to say of Mr. MERRITT that he has been for the last eighteen months chief operator for Messrs. Hogg & Quick, of Cincinnati.

It may not be amiss to add, however, that it is our intention to make the quality of our work our best recommendation.

We are prepared to furnish all the different style of pictures, from the Carte de Visite to Life Size Photographs, either plain or finished in Ink, Crayon, Oil or Water Colors. January 13, 1864.-4t.

JOHN P. BRUCE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NO. 25, Indiana Avenue, Washington City, D. C.

WILL give prompt attention to the collection of claims, and business in the various Departments. Having been in Washington a great portion of the last four years, he possesses excellent facilities for the transaction of business in the Departments.

RESIDENCES—Gov. Bramlette, Frankfort; Hon. George Robertson, Lexington; Gen. J. T. Boyle, Louisville; Kentucky, and the delegation in Congress from Kentucky. Feb. 3, 1865-4t.

J. C. RODGERS & Co., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, BUTTER,

Cheese, Eggs, Beans, Dried Fruits,

SALT & COAL,

No. 220 Main Street, between Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

R. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier First National Bank;

J. B. SMITH, Vice President Board of Trade;

Dr. D. J. GRIFFITHS, Examining Surgeon U. S. Army, Louisville;

The OHIO NATIONAL BANK, L. H. SARGANT & Co., Cincinnati O.

Feb. 3, 1865-9t.

JOHNSTON, CORWIN & FINNELL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office—No. 202, South Side of Pennsylvania Ave., a few doors west of Willard's Hotel.

Jan. 20, 1865-sw2m.

J. R. GRUNDY, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

205 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

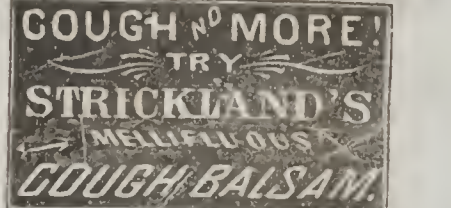
Jan. 20.-6m.

STRAY NOTICE.

Franklin County Set.

TAKEN up, as a stray, by H. M. Bedford, of Franklin county, living about six miles north-east of Frankfort, on the Cincinnati road, one BAY MARE, with a star in forehead and a small knot on the right knee, fifteen hands high, and supposed to be twelve or thirteen years old; no other brands or marks perceivable. Va. lured by the undersigned n Justice of the peace for Franklin county at fifty dollars. Witness my hand this 13th day of January, 1865. G. W. GWIN, J. P. P. C.

Jan. 20-4w.



CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally. May 25, 1864 & 2wly-32c.

PETROLEUM IN KENTUCKY!

JOHN L. STEWART & CO., BROKERS & DEALERS,

IN

OIL STOCKS, OIL LEASES AND OIL LANDS.

NO. 632, MAIN STREET,

Louisville, Kentucky.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb. 10, 1865-1m.

TAKE NOTICE!

PERSONS having tables, chairs, and other furniture which they have borrowed from the Capital Hotel, will please return the same without further notice. J. B. AKIN. Nov. 29, 1864-4t.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS!

SEALED proposals will be received at the State Treasurer's office in the city of Frankfort, until the 20th day of March next, for the erection of a work-shop, chapel, dining-room, and smoke house; steam heating apparatus for work-shop, chapel and dining room; steam engine boilers, shafting lathe, pumps and pulleys, in the Kentucky Penitentiary, according to plans and specifications in possession of the Commissioners, which can be read by application at the Treasurer's office—agreeable to the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, entitled "an act for the benefit of the Kentucky Penitentiary" approved 10th February, 1865. J. H. GARRARD, P. SWIGERT, J. B. TEMPLE, Commissioners.

Frankfort, Feb'y 14, 1865. Feb. 17, 1865-4d.

WANTED.—VOLUNTEERS!
LIEUTENANT S. F. ELWOOD formerly
 the 13th O. V. I., wants 20 men to fill
 Company for the 189th O. V. I.
 Boys enlist with veteran officers and get (\$3.
 three hundred and fifty dollars cash bounty,
 (\$100) one hundred dollars Government bond
 Office No. 152½ Walnut street near 4th, C.
 incinnati, Ohio.
 Feb. 1, 1885-14.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORD
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved
or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP
Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.
GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goats
Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest
style of the art, by calling at
Jan. 8. 1860. **SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP**


We have also concluded to manufacture
wood constantly on hand a full assortment
WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price,
quality.

We are also prepared to offer special in-
struments to undertakers in or out of the city, of
for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and a
description of Coffins trimmings, all of which we
tend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals who feel free to feel assured that
orders entrusted to us will be promptly and
fully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P.
August 26, 1885-wtly.

Stook, Hartford, Conn.,...	10,000	11,80
100 Shares Charter Oak B'k		
Stook, Hartford, Conn.,...	10,000	10,80
400 Shares Am. Ex. B'k S'k,		
N. Y. City,.....	40,000	47,60
400 Shares B'k of Am. b'k,		
N. Y. City,.....	30,000	40,50
800 Shares Broadway Bank		
S'k, N. Y. City,.....	20,000	38,00

00 M. to 5 P. M.
00  Through Tickets for Danville, Har-
burg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond,
Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, George-
00 Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior
sale, and all further information can be had at
00 Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and
streets. SAMUEL GILL
00 Jan. 9, 1864. *Superintendent*

taking the 2:00 p. m. Train on the I. & C. R.
 for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield,
 Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph,
 Leavenworth. **Baggage checked through!** S
 ing Cars by Night Trains!
 For through tickets, apply at the offices of
 the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and P
 H. P. RANSOM,
 Feb. 7, 1865-1f *Gen'l Ticket Agt.*

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the
Company at Nicholas Ule, Lexington, and Paris
H. P. RANSOM,
Feb. 7, 1865-18
Gen'l Ticket Agent.
